

THE CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

ONE YEAR, \$1.50

SEVEN MONTHS, 75c

Sold at the Publisher's Office at Jackson, or by Second-Class Mail Matter.

THE Fort Gibson Reville states that Rev. Dr. Revels has resigned the Presidency of Alcorn University.

ILL health compels Capt. Johnson to offer the Kosciusko Star for sale. A good opportunity is afforded for a favorable newspaper investment.

THE Fayette Chronicle gives us the pleasant news that Dr. N. L. Guice, one of the best citizens of old Jefferson and one of the most eminent men of his profession in the State, has reconsidered his intention to remove from the State.

ON the 26th of August a Senatorial Convention of the Democratic Conservative party, will be held at Tupelo, Lee county, to nominate two candidates for Senator in this, the 11th District; one from Monroe county and one from Itawamba or Lee county.

THE main object in establishing State railroad supervision in Mississippi will be accomplished whenever fat places are provided at the expense of the people for a number of cunning politicians.—Aberdeen Examiner.

This style of discussing an important question, is so unlike the Examiner that nothing but the evidence of our own senses could convince us that it has appeared in its columns. The people who advocate the right and the public policy of supervising corporations will not be silenced by that sort of argument.

A Deserved Compliment.

Gen. Jas. L. Harris was the subject of a very neat compliment during the session of the Press Association. The thorough equipment of the military companies of Columbus is due, in no small degree, to the special interest taken by Gen. Harris, in their behalf, and on Thursday last they availed themselves of his attendance at the Press Association to express their appreciation in the shape of an elegant gold-headed cane.

Quashed.

We learn that the prosecution in the Federal Court at Oxford, against Messrs. E. M. Watson, Wm. M. Strickland, A. F. Brown, H. E. Williamson and J. C. Boxley, citizens of Marshall county, for alleged offences against the election laws, has been quashed on the ground that the information failed to charge any crime known to the laws.

In this connection, we desire to say that the institution of prosecution by information, instead of the ordinary method of indictment by a grand jury, is arbitrary and unjustifiable, and we are truly glad that Judge Hill has put his foot down upon it hard.

The Press Association.

The official proceedings of the Press Association not being available for insertion this week, we can only give the list of officers elected, the complimentary resolutions, and the Revised Constitution which was adopted. The City of Jackson was selected as the place of next meeting. A very complimentary vote was cast for Water Valley.

There were eighty-two journals represented at Columbus, by about one hundred and fifty persons, and there were fully one hundred more who availed themselves of this opportunity of visiting Columbus. It will be noted by the Constitution adopted that the qualification for membership and the basis of representation in the annual meetings have been definitely fixed, and will be limited to those who are actually connected with the press.

The meeting at Columbus could not have been more pleasant. The citizens exerted themselves to the utmost to make all things agreeable. The resolutions adopted indicate the rich bill of fare which was provided in the way of social, musical and literary entertainments.

The first and second days of the session were devoted to "business," and the discussions were fraternal and courteous throughout. Indeed the general bearing of the press gang elicited complimentary mention in the community. The presence of so many bright and beautiful ladies in the party evidently had a most salutary influence.

We were pleased to note many evidences of substantial growth and prosperity in Columbus. It is one of the few Southern cities that was not raised during the war. The old-time elegance and hospitality still prevail; and in the new stores, factories and railroads which are being erected, the city is fully abreast of the times. That her population and wealth may be rapidly increased, and that her people may ever be prosperous and happy, is the earnest wish of their recent guests.

Gen. Chalmers' Speech on the 4th.

In his adroit and labored speech on the 4th, Gen. Chalmers failed to offer a single reason to justify a revenue reformer, a civil service reformer, or any real friend of good government in abandoning the Democratic party and joining the Independent, Republican, Greenback or any other outside organization. The picture which his imagination draws of "two wings" of the Democratic party, may be disposed of in a few words. The Democratic party is an aggregation of free-thinkers who often differ among themselves about non-essentials, and sometimes about matters of intrinsic importance, but who agreeing to disagree, will come together in solid phalanx to maintain the State government under capable and honest control, and to rescue the general government from the hands of a party which is using its power to corrupt the civil service, to plunder the great body of the people of their earnings for the benefit of privileged classes, to build up monopolies, and to keep alive sectional issues. Whenever occasion arises, it will be a goodly sight to behold the "two wings" which the General sees (perhaps, in his mind's eye) come together and grind into powder the other "wings," headed by Generals Chalmers and Reuben Davis on the one hand, and by Lynch and his Senegambian Lieutenants on the other. Whatever may be said about the antipodal attitude of the last named "wings," one thing is certain, they are held together by a raging thirst for power and are making common war against the Democratic party, because as the party of honesty and good government, it is the lion in their pathway to the spoils of office.

To our Greenback friends we have time and again demonstrated that the Democratic party is the true and only friend of the greenback currency. It defeated the Republican scheme to expel the greenback from circulation in the first place; and in the second, it defeated the scheme to deprive it of its legal tender functions. The party which devised it, have turned against it, and it has long since been adopted by the Democratic party. The National Democratic Convention of 1868, insisted that it should be used in payment of the bonds of the government, the same as coin; and the Convention of 1880 declared for money consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, which means greenbacks.

As for the silver dollar on which the General dwelt with infinite gusto, the Democratic party opposed its demonetization in 1873, and voted almost solidly to restore it to its constitutional status as a part of the monetary system of the country in 1878, and it is pledged to preserve it. There are differences about what should be the proportion between the values of the gold and silver coins, but all are in favor of the coinage of both metals.

Gen. Chalmers' declaration of faith for his followers as to State policy, is, in the main a gross imitation of the Democratic programme as formulated by THE CLARION from the Democratic platform, and the written and unwritten organic law of the party as proclaimed in its often repeated professions and time-honored practices. In this connection it is worth while to reproduce this programme as profitable "for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction" in the path which will lead to victory in spite of abuse and treachery:

Among the many subjects which should engage the attention of the incoming Legislature may be mentioned:

The improvement of the levee system. The lien law.

Change the election laws so as to dispense with the expense and trouble of annual elections.

Supervisions of corporations.

Fixing salaries and dispensing with perquisites and fees in all cases were practicable.

Modifying the public school system so as to increase the scholastic year and to restrict teaching to the elementary branches, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and geography.

A better system of road working.

Amendment of the Congressional District law.

A law to secure the more equitable assessment of property.

The reduction of taxes to the lowest point compatible with the economical and efficient administration of the government.

There are other subjects that will come up, but the foregoing lie among the most important.

THE West Point Leader, published at the home of Barry, author of the "Barry Bill," surprises us by the statement that nearly all the candidates in Clay county are opposed to the doctrine of the supervision of corporations by legislative authority.

But on the other hand, the Kosciusko Messenger says that all the candidates in Attala "have declared unequivocally in favor of railroad supervision."

THE Canton Citizen says that Col. William Handy, is strongly solicited to run for re-election to the Legislature, but has positively declined.

A Manly Vindication.

We have the pleasure to print in another column, a just and manly reply of Representative Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina, to unfair assaults of the N. Y. Journal called the "Protectionist," upon the South, including a vile attack upon Mississippi's most honored and best beloved son, Jefferson Davis. The retort of Mr. Green goes directly to the mark. The Protectionist is an organ of the monopolists, and to serve their cause it strives to utilize the prevailing prejudice of the more populous section of the Union against the weaker section, by making it appear that the South in her rebellious nature has never abandoned herself to the idea that it would be good for the country to tax the mass of the people thereof to create monopolies and aristocratical establishments in order that a favored few may live in wealth and luxury. It is honorable to the South that she has been consistent in her opposition to a governmental policy of partial and discriminating legislation for the benefit of a privileged few at the expense of the toiling many. A fair test of the devotion of the Southern States to the doctrine of "equal rights to all, exclusive principles to none," was demonstrated when they formed a separate government of their own at Montgomery, Alabama, in 1861. The Convention that framed the Constitution of the Confederate States, was composed of men of all former parties. It adopted by a unanimous vote as their organic law a clause declaring that "no bounties should be granted from the treasury, and that no duty or tax on importations from any other country should be laid to foster or promote any branch of industry." This is wholesome doctrine, as good for adoption now as it was twenty-two years ago. It is good for all sections of the Union.

Gen. Chalmers' Speech.

Seeing several gentlemen of the quill taking notes of Gen. Chalmers' harangue in the Capitol, refreshed our recollection of an occurrence in Tennessee "in slavery times." There was a clergyman whom we may call Mr. Cogswell, who had an old and favorite servant, by the name of Cuffee. This Cuffee on the Sabbath, might have been seen in the gallery, looking round with a grand air, and so far as appearance indicated, profiting quite as much by his master's preaching as many others about him.

Cuffee noticed, one Sunday morning, that several gentlemen were taking notes of the sermon; and he determined to do the same thing. So he brought a sheet of paper and pen and ink, and took notes too.

When the minister returned home, he sent for Cuffee to come into his study.

"Well, Cuffee," said he, "what were you doing in meeting to-day?"

"Doing, Massa? Tokin' notes."

"You taking notes!" exclaimed the master.

"Sartin, Massa; all the gentlemen takes notes."

"Well, let me see them," said Mr. Cogswell.

Cuffee thereupon produced his sheet of paper, and his master found it scrawled all over with all sorts of marks and lines, as though a dozen of spiders, dipped in ink, had marched over it.

"Why, this is all nonsense," says the minister, as he looked at the "notes."

"Yes, Massa," Cuffee replied, "I thought so all the time you was preaching."

We have copied from the Fayette Chronicle an opportune letter on Railroad Supervision, from Hon. W. L. Harper, Representative in the Legislature from Jefferson county. It presents a true statement of the action of the popular branch of the Legislature on that question at the late regular session, and is a complete refutation of the charge that the Democratic party has been false to its platform in reference to the supervision of corporations. He shows that two bills, both designed to carry the doctrine into practical operation, passed that body almost unanimously. They were defeated in the Senate in consequence of divisions among the friends of the doctrine, which ought to have been reconciled, but unfortunately were not.

Mr. Harper's allusion to Gen. Gordon reminds us of his statement to this writer in reference to the Georgia supervisory legislation, which was immediately published in THE CLARION under his eye, and was not excepted to as incorrect. In effect, it was that the Georgia legislation was wise and proper; that its adoption had resulted beneficially to the people, and while protecting them, had not in the least retarded railroad development in that enterprising and progressive State where as many as seven new roads are at this time in process of construction.

We would like to emphasize a statement in the well-timed letter of Mr. Harper. It is that the negation of railroad supervision is not confined to the agricultural classes who are held up by the opposers of the measure as monopolists and destructives. The commercial class-

es who are proverbially conservative, warmly favor it. The New York Chamber of Commerce has been conspicuous in its earnest and effective agitation of the question.

THERE was one accession to the "Independent" crowd exhibited in their meeting here last week, while others who have heretofore trained with it, were conspicuous by their absence. We sincerely sympathize with this solitary gentleman (who is a man of mark) in his departure and would remind him of the valuable purpose to which an unlucky crow that had fallen by the unerring aim of the marksman, was turned. It was tied by the leg to a high pole in the middle of a cornfield in order that its carcass might serve as a warning to all similar offenders.

LEXINGTON ADVERTISER: Hon. H. C. Williamson, of Carroll, was one of the ablest and most useful members of our last Legislature. Every act of his while a member of that body evinced a sincere desire to faithfully represent and promote the interests of his constituents and of the people at large. As a member of the next Legislature, with the experience gathered in the last, we can safely predict that no one will make a more brilliant and honorable record.

MR. WHARTON is a polished gentleman, a good citizen, and no doubt an excellent Judge, but in matters of political judgment he is by no means infallible. People will remember Judge Wharton's prominence in advocacy of secession, etc., etc.—Vicksburg Post.

And so will they remember that other good men in whom our friend, the Post, is in the habit of swearing by, did the same thing. But what's the use of scratching old sores?

It is reported that Representative Blackburn of Kentucky, expects to devote himself in the next Congress to an investigation of Star route matters, and will very probably introduce a resolution creating a committee to examine the subject. Representative Blackburn, it will be remembered, was one of the few members who fought the Star Route appropriations to the bitter end. An investigating committee under his vigorous lead, with power to send for persons and papers, would reveal many of the secrets of the conspirators.

Tried Them All.

Our old friend Gen. Reuben Davis, figured conspicuously in the "Independent" gathering. He has tried many parties and may strike the right one after awhile. There was once a venerable lady by the name of Smith, who was very pious. On being requested to express her mind at a class meeting, she said: "My brethren and sisters, I was brought up a Congregationalist, I have worshipped with the Presbyterians, and joined the Baptists and the Methodists; I have tried to live up to them all, and if I don't escape the wrath to come, it will not be my fault."

A Correction.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, July 5th 1883. EDITORS CLARION: In your statement of the commencement exercises on Monday night when the question: Has the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the negro race improved since emancipation? was debated you were mistaken in this—that the decision of the judges was not in the "direction of the negative" but was decided in favor of the affirmative. In justice to myself and colleague I ask you to make this correction.

Respectfully.

WM. D. WITHERSPOON. We cheerfully make the correction. Mr. W. D. Hedleston was associated with Mr. Witherspoon on the affirmative side of the question, and while our report gave them the credit of success in the debate, the decision was incorrectly reported.

MAJ. J. M. SMYLYE, Swamp Land Commissioner, has returned from Washington where he has been engaged adjusting the claims of the State to the proceeds of large quantities of swamp and overflowed lands donated by Congress, and which have been sold by the agents of the government, and the proceeds paid into the public treasury. By act of 2d March, 1857, these proceeds were ordered to be paid over to the States, but its provisions have never been carried out. The sum of \$52,000, has already been conceded to be due by the government on investigation, subject to the report of a special agent who is now making a joint examination of the lands with Maj. Smylye. The number of acres embraced in the grant approximates three millions, and they have been sold at prices ranging from 12½ cents to \$1.25 cents per acre. The proceeds under the act are to be devoted to educational purposes, and they will amount to a good round sum when collected. Maj. Smylye deserves praise for the tact and industry he has displayed in this important work.

We regret to learn that Chancellor Houghton, of Aberdeen is dead. He was thrown from his buggy and died from the injuries received.

THE cotton worm has made its appearance in Madison parish, La.

THE Auditor Public Accounts is now making the July semi-annual distribution of the Common School Fund.

THE report that the Arkansas delegation is for Mr. Randall, for Speaker, has been contradicted.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided that a contract made on Sunday is not binding.

GEORGIA's first bale of cotton this season was sold at Albany on the 5th, for 25 cents a pound. It was raised in Baker county.

HON. O. R. SINGLETON passed through this city yesterday en route for the Virginia Springs. We regret to state that he is in feeble health.

THE County Convention to decide on the Fusion proposition will meet Monday. On this important question, let us have a fair expression—a free ballot, a full vote and fair count.

R. P. WILLING, Esq., having consented to become a candidate for the Legislature in Copiah, offers to withdraw his name in deference to others who are proposed for the place.

THE Crystal Springs Meteor has stated that Col. J. D. Hopper, paid \$1,000 for a farm near that place and began raising tomatoes for the Northern markets. At last accounts this season his receipts from this vegetable were \$750, or just half what was paid for his farm.

THE Independent (Chalmers crowd) State Convention was a slim affair. The roll of counties was not even called. It is said that only fifteen of the seventy old counties in the State were represented, and they by self-appointed delegates.

It is estimated that last year's cotton crop will be 7,100,000 bales. The present crop is thought to be larger, but speculations thus early are futile. The outcome depends upon many contingencies.

HON. ROBERT POWELL, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Madison county, by order of the Committee, has called a Delegate County Convention at Canton, on Monday, the 30th day of July, 1883, consisting of twenty delegates from each beat, for the purpose of nominating a Senator, Chancellor, Sheriff, Treasurer, Coroner and Ranger, and a Surveyor.

THE "trade dollar" has about eight grains more silver in it than the legal tender dollar of 412½ grains; and yet it has been outlawed and is at a discount, because it is not legal tender—showing that the government stamp is an ingredient of value as well as the number of grains.

AT the special election for member of Congress in the Mobile, (Ala.) District, James F. Jones, was elected the other day. The Republicans scarcely made a show of opposition. He is a Democratic Revenue Reformer.

THERE are unpleasant reports that the Queen of England is becoming insane at the loss of her favorite lackey, John Brown. Her conduct has revived indecent scandals, and the royal lady is rudely talked of as "the Widow Brown."

NELSON HOWARD, (col.) who killed Jno. Kain on an excursion train at Mount City, was taken from the Pulaski county jail, at Mount City, by a party of about thirty men, dragged about fifty yards and suspended from the limb of a tree. He had been shot two or three times previous to being hung, and was probably dead before he was strung up.—Telegram, July 6th.

Our readers will bear in mind that this occurred in the law and order State of Illinois.

Registering Voters.

We would direct the attention of Clerks of the Circuit Courts to the fact that the Attorney General has given his opinion that it is legal for them to register voters anywhere in the county; and we will add that the Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed themselves to the same effect. The Clerks of the Courts, while not required by law to carry the books from the county Court-house can accommodate voters by doing so when occasion arises. Clerks, and candidates for the office, will please make a note and govern themselves accordingly.

INTERNAL Revenue receipts for the month ending June 27th covers the first month since the new law became operative. As compared with the month of May, 1882, the receipts for May, 1883, show a net increase of \$346,818.42! Although the provision repealing the stamp taxes on checks, matches, proprietary medicines, etc., does not become operative until July 1, the orders for adhesive stamps have already fallen off to a great extent, showing that stocks are being reduced as largely as practicable. The items showing an increase are: From whisky, gallon tax, from cigars, from snuff, from tobacco (chewing and smoking,) from beer etc.

Serious Accident on the "Little J." Railroad—Conductor Jennings Killed and Several Wounded.

As the engine of freight train on N. J. & C. R. R., on Monday evening last, had crossed the bridge four miles from Natchez, the bridge fell, carrying with it the seven cars that composed the train. Conductor Jennings was instantly killed, and the following persons more or less seriously wounded: Jas. Grillo, Fred. Vinocci, Miss Jennie Hall, Miss Lucy Smith, Mrs. Cannon, Willie Cannon, Miss Cannon, and another young girl supposed to be of same family.

Conductor Jas. Ewing was on the rear car and jumped off just as it commenced to descend.

Conductor Jennings leaves six children at Newbern, Ala. He was arranging to pay them a visit in a few days. His wife died about six months ago. He was very popular on the road.

The Press Association.

At the annual meeting of the Mississippi Press Association, held in Columbus last week, the following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—F. C. Morehead, of the Planter's Journal, Vicksburg.

First Vice-President—J. J. Shannon of the Meridian Observer.

Second Vice-President—J. W. Buchanan, of the Grenada Sentinel.

Secretary—S. B. Brown, of the Water Valley Progress.

Assistant Secretary—J. K. Almon, of the Mississippi Messenger, Shubuta.

Treasurer—M. B. Richmond, of the Pascagoula Democrat-Star.

Chaplain—Rev. C. B. Galloway, D. D., of New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The next annual meeting will be held in Jackson on the second Wednesday in May, 1884.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolved, That the Association express its hearty appreciation of the very cordial welcome extended to us by the local press, and to the good people generally of Columbus for the very elegant manner in which we have been entertained.

To the Columbus Light Artillery and its gallant and generous commander, Gen. Monroe, we are indebted for an evening of the heartiest good cheer, and the admirable speeches on that occasion by Messrs. Kirksey, Sims, Arnold and Mr. W. C. Meek, in response to the patriotic toasts proposed, gave a substantial interest to the festive occasion, and indicated the talent for which the city of Columbus has long been renowned. The fine soldierly bearing of the Columbus Artillery and Columbus Riflemen, in the parade on Wednesday, elicited our unqualified admiration.

In the parade of the Columbus Fire Department, and the practical exhibition of its very complete and elegant apparatus, we recognize an organization of which the city of Columbus may justly feel proud, and to which this Association is greatly indebted for the pleasure afforded us.

To the Literary, Musical and Social Circle of Columbus we desire to return our very special thanks for the feast of good things in the way of recitations, essays, poems, vocal and instrumental music on Thursday evening. It was a rare treat, that could only be produced in a community where the social amenities and the graces of mind and heart are cultivated and developed in the highest degree.

To the Mayor and other officers of the city, and the committees of arrangement we express our gratitude for their unremitting and very kind personal attentions to each and every member of the Association.

To the several railroads we desire to express our special obligations for the many courtesies extended us and the readiness with which they afforded transportation to members, and the secretary of the Association is hereby directed to mail to the proper officer of each company this expression of our appreciation.

To the officers of the Georgia Pacific Railway we are particularly indebted for the pleasure of a visit to Fayette Court-house, Ala., where we were the recipients of the courtesies and unstinted hospitalities of the people of that place and surrounding country, and where we had an opportunity of examining the wonderful products, mineral and agricultural, of that hitherto undeveloped section. We rejoice with them in the building of the Georgia Pacific Railway, and wish it a speedy completion from the Atlantic to the Great Father of Waters.

And last, but certainly not least, we desire to place on record our hearty appreciation of the courteous attention of Col. A. W. King, proprietor of the Gilmer Hotel, for his constant endeavor to add to the pleasure of his guests and the members of the Association generally.

MILES BIRD has been found guilty of larceny and burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for seven years at the present term of the Hinds county Court, 1st District.

Ten Years of a Railroad Commission.

Boston Transcript.] Under the title, "Ten Years of a Railroad Commission," Mr. Wm. A. Crafts, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners, gives in the last two issues of the Railroad Gazette a review of the organization and operations of the board since its creation. Mr. Crafts shows that the Massachusetts Railroad Commission has been a success, and has benefited both the railroad corporations and the people. The State has wisely continued the board, and has added, from time to time, to its powers and its duties, until there is no general desire to resort to a different method of supervision and control of the railways in this State.